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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/600,297	07/13/2000	JIAN HU	13267.2USWO	2701.
23552	7590	07/18/2006	EXAMINER	
MERCHANT & GOULD PC P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903				TRUONG, THANHNGA B
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2135		

DATE MAILED: 07/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Advisory Action  
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief**

Application No.	09/600,297	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Thanhnga B. Truong	2135	

**--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

THE REPLY FILED 22 June 2006 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1.  The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:
- The period for reply expires 4 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
  - The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.  
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**NOTICE OF APPEAL**

2.  The Notice of Appeal was filed on \_\_\_\_\_. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

**AMENDMENTS**

3.  The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
- They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
  - They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
  - They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
  - They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: \_\_\_\_\_. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4.  The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5.  Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): \_\_\_\_\_.
6.  Newly proposed or amended claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a)  will not be entered, or b)  will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) objected to: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) rejected: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: \_\_\_\_\_.

**AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE**

8.  The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
9.  The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
10.  The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

**REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER**

11.  The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:  
See Continuation Sheet.
12.  Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
13.  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant argues that:

"Neither Turk nor Yasukawa discloses or suggests means for decoding the encoded data item to retrieve the data item from the separately stored parts, whereby the data item is retrievable even if some of the part are lost or corrupted."

Examiner disagrees with the applicant and still maintain that:

"private key" is a mathematical key which is kept private to the owner and which is used to create digital signatures, and in the context of encrypted communications, is used to decrypt electronic data encrypted with the corresponding public key (column 4, lines 1-5 of Turk).

Although Turk teaches ecoin to be encrypted for security, Turk is silent about encrypting ecoins into a plurality of parts or portions or segments and storing them separately in storage sites. On the other hand, Yasukawa teaches:

(1) The encrypted digital information is stored in a file, but individual segments of data which make up the file are encrypted according to some chosen encryption pattern. The data segments encrypted represent logical segments corresponding to an actual portion of the physical media on which the file is stored (e.g. sectors on a CD-ROM, hard disk, a memory block, etc). The encrypted information includes data indicating the original proprietor of the original digital information (i.e. the original file in which the digital information is stored - wherein the original file can be a complete file, partial or corrupted file) (column 3, lines 43-52 of Yasukawa).

Applicant further argues that:

"Caroll fails to disclose or suggest decoding an encoded item to retrieve the item from separately stored parts, whereby the item is retrievable even if some of the parts are lost or corrupted, as recited by claim 33."

Examiner disagrees with the applicant and still maintains:

A system including a secure server and processes enabling operating system integration through virtual logon and user data encrypted in "personal vaults" (column 1, lines 54-57 of Caroll). Furthermore, protection of data stored in a personal vault 40 includes encryption, digital signatures, and digital certificates (column 6, lines 6-7 of Caroll).

Although Caroll teaches the claimed subject matter, Caroll is silent about encrypting data/item into a plurality of parts or portions or segments and storing them separately in storage sites. On the other hand, Yasukawa teaches:

(1) The encrypted digital information is stored in a file, but individual segments of data which make up the file are encrypted according to some chosen encryption pattern. The data segments encrypted represent logical segments corresponding to an actual portion of the physical media on which the file is stored (e.g. sectors on a CD-ROM, hard disk, a memory block, etc). The encrypted information includes data indicating the original proprietor of the original digital information (i.e. the original file in which the digital information is stored - wherein the original file can be a complete file, partial or corrupted file) (column 3, lines 43-52 of Yasukawa).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the combination of teachings between Turk and Yasukawa & Caroll and Yasukawa are sufficient.

Thus, Turk and Yasukawa & Caroll and Yasukawa do not need to disclose anything over and above the invention as claimed in order to render it unpatentable or anticipate. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claimed limitations.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

  
HOSUK SONG  
PRIMARY EXAMINER